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HOME JOURNAL,

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For Terms, See Fourth Page.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Richmond Whig newspaper is offered for sale.

The Government allows Mr. Davis \$20 per week for rations.

Gen. Sweeney is at home at Watertown, N. Y., with his family, and says he intends for the present to stay there.

Eighty-one schools for freedmen are in operation, having in attendance 8,260 pupils.

Poor men are not allowed to work in the Harrisburg car factory unless they vote for negro suffrage.

A fellow out West has just taught ducks to swim in hot water with such success that they lay boiled eggs.

The people of Clarksville, with a praiseworthy liberality, have purchased a farm, and are providing buildings for destitute orphans of Tennessee.

One of our writers, dwelling upon the importance of small things, says that he always takes "note even of a straw." Especially, perhaps, if there's a sherry cobbler at one end of it.

There is something very sensible in the impromptu remark of a pretty girl not a thousand miles from Boston. "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are the old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls."

Clement L. Vallandigham, in the course of a long speech delivered at Rossburg, Ohio, last week, pronounced against the President and his policy. He asserted, among other things, that "he had no better right as Commander-in-Chief or as President, to require of them (the Southern States) conditions precedent than Thaddeus Stevens or Charles Sumner or Benjamin Wade."

Brigham Young's youngest daughter Fanny, was strongly urged by her father to marry a wealthy suitor, already Brigham's son-in-law, when the sensible girl said she would wed him if she could have as many husbands as she had wives. Fanny does not believe much in polygamy.

Emigration to Liberia.

It is said that in the ship *Colebrook*, of more than a thousand tons burden, which sails on the 1st of November, more than eight hundred colored people are to embark. Of these over two hundred are from Memphis, a large number from Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, and the rest from Maine and its neighborhood in Georgia.

The Radicals triumphantly ask if we have heard from Maine? Yes, answers a Democratic exchange, we have heard from Maine, and frequently. We heard from Maine when the British invaded her territory in 1812, and the Governor of Maine declared that he would not furnish a man or a dollar to repel the invasion. We heard from Maine and New England in the "blue lights" which were turned as signals to an invading foe. We have heard from Maine and New England often, and most often as the enemy of American honor and American liberty. Are the Radicals sufficiently answered?

BUTLER AND HIS GANG.—"Imagine," said Mr. Hoffman, of New York, in a recent speech at Buffalo, "imagine Thad Stevens as President. Brownlow as Secretary of War, Butler as Secretary of the Treasury, Raymond as Secretary of State, James Gordon Bennett as Minister to England, and the traveling troupe who are now perambulating the country as members of Congress. With such rulers what would your securities be worth? [A voice, Butler would steal them all.] You hear what my friend in the audience says. 'I make it a point never to contradict a sensible remark.' [Great laughter.]

Valuable Statistical Table.

A valuable statistical table, exhibiting the rate of increase in the population of the different States in the Union since the census of 1860, has been received by the Department from the census bureau.

The increase of population even during the existence of the war, in which the mortality was usually large, is as follows: Minnesota 40 per cent., Illinois 26 per cent., Wisconsin 12 per cent., Iowa 12 per cent., Michigan 74 per cent., Rhode Island 4 per cent., Massachusetts 3 per cent. Taking the general average of this increase, 124 per cent., a fair representation of the ratio of increase in the other States, the census bureau estimates that the population of the United States and territories has increased from 31,143,324, the number found by the census of 1860, to 35,560,000.

Death of General Washington Barrow.

From the Union and American.]

We are pained to announce the death of this distinguished citizen, which occurred at St. Louis, Missouri, on Friday evening, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock. His health has been delicate and precarious since his return from the extreme South a year ago, but on leaving home a few days since, on a visit to a brother, at whose house he died, it had apparently improved, and he hoped to return benefited by his trip. It was not so ordered, however, and the intelligence of his death, on yesterday, struck sadness to the hearts of many friends and admirers, and general regret to the community in which he was born and passed his life.

Gen. Barrow was a native of this vicinity, and had reached his fifty-ninth year. His family connection is large in this region, and is widely dispersed throughout the Southern States. Several of his elder brothers, now dead, were citizens of Louisiana—and among them was Alexander Barrow, an eminent Senator in Congress from that State, one of the most genial, accomplished and upright men who ever sat in that body. He received his education at the University of Nashville, and came early to the bar with a brilliant reputation for talents, and high social gifts. He was married early afterwards, and removed to Mississippi, where he did not remain long, however, before he returned to this city. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee, and after his term of service expired, became engaged in politics, and was in editorial charge of the *Republican Banner*. In 1841 he was appointed Minister Resident to Lisbon, where he remained until 1845. Upon his return, he again assumed the editorship of the *Banner*, and continued in that position until 1847, when he was elected to Congress. He was an active and prominent politician of this State during the period between his retiring from Congress in 1849, until the troubles commencing in 1861. When the State Legislature took measures in connection with the other Southern States, he was appointed, in connection with Messrs. Henry and Totten, as a commission to form an alliance with the authorities of the Confederate Government, and upon the resignation of John Trimble, Esq., succeeded him as Senator in the State Legislature. After the occupation of this city by the Federal army, he was arrested and confined at Fort Mackinaw, and subsequently transferred to the prison on Johnson Island, Lake Erie. He was released in the spring of 1865, on condition that he would go to the Confederacy, and remained in the lines of the armies of that government until the surrender in 1865. His health gave way under imprisonment, and though possessed naturally of a robust and vigorous constitution, was unable to recuperate.

General Barrow was an accomplished and talented gentleman, large-hearted and warm in his attachments, and of cordial and engaging manners. The public positions to which he was called, he filled with honor, and his private duties were performed with scrupulous integrity. In his death, the community of Nashville loses one who was an ornament to its society, his native State one who had served her with distinction, and his intimate friends and associates one who will be long remembered for the virtues and graces with which he was endowed.

The Cotton Tax.

The New York Chamber of Commerce and other business corporations remonstrated last winter against the imposition of the cotton tax. The tax, odious and insidious as it was, has proved to be much more aggressive and injurious than was anticipated. The New York Chamber has again taken up the subject, with a view to expose the evils of the tax. A resolution was adopted declaring that, in view of the depressed condition of affairs in the South, where material prosperity had been so severely destroyed, it was the dictate of sound policy to make no discrimination against the great staple crop of this section of the country. The Hon. Reverend Johnson has given an opinion, after careful consideration, that the tax of three cents on cotton, imposed by act of Congress, is unconstitutional, and he thinks the Supreme Court will so decide. It is stated that the cotton planters in the vicinity of Camden, Miss., are concerting measures to have the question tested in the Supreme Court. With a light crop at home, we find we have to compete with increasing crops in India and elsewhere. The tax amounts to a premium for the production of cotton in other parts of the world. Instead of encouraging the production of the great staple at home, Congress is imposing such onerous burdens upon the cotton planter, as to deter him from engaging largely in the growth of cotton. Such is the statesmanship of to-day.

Jackknife Dispatch.

An exchange says: Diphtheria is a very troublesome and dangerous disease. A very easy remedy has been found for it that will effect a speedy cure. Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal in the bowl, and drop a little oil upon the coal, draw the smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils.

"I possess the man who shovels dirt, but despise the man that eats it." A very good sentiment put into the mouth of a man who holds a Federal office. The Southern States may take the hint, and eat no more dirt in the way of Constitutional amendments.

Nashville Gazette.

It has been asked, when rain falls, does it ever get up again? Of course it does, in due time.

A hotel for the special accommodation of freedmen has been opened at Nashville, Tenn.

One of the Aspects of Northern Conservatism.

From the New Orleans Picayune.]

A keen observer cannot have failed to catch glimpses of a species of conservatism in the North, which is anything but reassuring and comforting to those whom the mischances of war and politics have made defenceless as well as special objects of Radical hostility. It is not forgotten how, five years ago, when the Government, supported by a violent and uncompromising sectional party, which, though a minority in the whole Union, was a majority in the "free States," had irreversibly committed itself to war as a means of subjecting the seceding States to its authority, the very conservatism which had before condemned the theory, or opposed the policy of coercion, changed both its profession and practice to such an extent as to render the North practically a unit in sustaining the war, both with men and money. Depend upon it, the feeling and the calculation which induced that course, are among the gravest political possibilities of the present crisis. Northern conservatism then reasoned in this wise: "If there must be war, let us be spared the horrors and miseries, the social and commercial calamities of civil war in our own States and cities, our own counties and townships, villages and neighborhoods. Let us all unite to master and crush this trouble, as a strong man might throttle and hold at arm's length some terrible beast, and so not be torn by its fangs. No matter, if before our breast the South and the constitution should go down together; we can talk about restoring the one and the other, at leisure, after the supreme work in hand has been accomplished."

If we do not greatly mistake, we already perceive indications of this line of reasoning, on the part of conservative interests in the North, with reference to an apprehended collision of force between Congress and the Executive, between the desperate and uncompromising Radicals and the supporters of the President. It is becoming only too clear that the advocates of the President committed a serious error in printing in gloatist colors the consequences of such a collision in order to alarm Northern conservatism. The argument is proving to be an engine that threatens to recoil disastrously upon its inventors. Northern conservatism, it may be, has been profoundly alarmed. But it is much to be feared that the effect of this alarm will be a substantial repetition of the logic under which the same conservatism acted five years ago. In the general success of the Republican party—the old sectional party, with some changes, of 1860-61—in the fall elections, and in the persistence of Congress in its warfare upon the President as well as the Presidential office, we might expect those classes in the North who desire, above all things, peace and order, local tranquility and harmony, untroubled commerce and industry to argue thus: "The political press has long been filled with exciting talk about civil war. The drift of things is unquestionably towards such a catastrophe. The only remedy is for the Northern people, laying aside for the emergency distracting theories to unite practically on one side or the other."

As the strong side, the Radical, congressional, anti-Johnson, anti-Unionist side, will not come over to us, it is our obvious policy to go over to that. Our great cities, our dense communities, have everything to dread from the occurrence of the threatened conflict. They contain a mobocratic monster which it is difficult to chain down by the utmost vigilance and vigor of police administration, even in the most favorable circumstances of local peace. Shall we turn loose this monster in the streets of our cities? Let us remember the New York mob of 1863, and be admonished. To be sure, as sober men of substance, as men having vast material and social interests at stake, we must be for conciliation, for restoration, for peace in all ways and everywhere. But our first concern is to have peace at home. Hence, if Congress and the Radicals offer us the alternative of civil war in the North or the accomplishment of their reconstruction policy in the South, we must accept the latter."

Thus, there is reason to apprehend that all the fermentation and all the blazing fires and boiling waters in Northern politics, will at last produce no other explosion than one which will spend its fury upon the South. In the last resort, there would doubtless be a recurrence of the same strange union of conservatism and radicalism, each pressing upon the point which offered the least resistance, and making common action against the South a safety-valve for the North. In such a case the South could not choose either its friends or its enemies. All that would be to make the best bargain possible with sectional power and dictation, and to husband and improve whatever resources averse fortune has left it.

The Party of Moral Ideas.

Philips threatens impeachment, and the block; Brownlow threatens and threatens; Forney civil war; Sherman minister; Stevens the president of the North; Hannett death and life. The latter at Albany said in his speech to the Radicals, railroad employees and boys gathered about the author's seat and said: "If the first Congress does not give us universal suffrage, we will roll up our sleeves and pitch in and we'll have the damndest revolution the world ever saw."

Good News to Sinners.—Brownlow says "a man of my record need not fear death." If that is true there has certainly been a general amnesty not passed in Heaven. No one on earth need fear.

The Philadelphia Press says Congress gave us a "stable" government.

Certainly, there are jackasses in-stalled in one department of it.—*Nashville Gazette.*

The passenger fare on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad has been reduced to four cents per mile.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The New York Times is seeking to induce the South to accept the Constitutional Amendment. And what are its reasons?

1. It says that the present unpleasant position of the South will continue, unless, by ratifying the amendment, it fulfill the prescribed conditions of restoration to the Union, and so gain its proportion of power in the government.

2. That there is no probability of modification of these terms, on the part of Congress, will be more conciliatory and revise the decision of the present Congress. On the contrary, there is danger that, if those guarantees be not granted, yet more unpalatable concessions may be demanded. A refusal to yield to the extent now required is calculated to provoke, it says, and the governing power thus defied, may enforce claims which it has yet preferred.

3. The admission of other States may enable the North to import validity to the amendment, whether the South ratify it or not; and against such a result, not even the veto power can avail anything for, hereafter, there will be no difficulty in obtaining a two-third vote, when wanted, to give effect to the policy of Congress.

4. That the only parts of the amendment open to serious objection are temporary in their operation. This reference to the ratio of voting population, and to the disfranchisement of so many of our best, bravest and most faithful.

And the Times adds:

The South may very well consider, therefore, whether it would not be wise to accept these temporary inconveniences for the sake of the permanent and substantial advantages to be gained thereby. There is very great danger to the South and to the whole country in keeping this question open for heated and protracted agitation. The condition of every State will become worse and worse every day of delay. If the contest were closed, and the South restored to its proper relations with the Union, the tendency of events would be to harmonize and pacify the country. The South certainly can well afford to make some sacrifices of feeling for the speedy attainment of such results.

All this sounds very fair to Northern ears; but to the South it resolves itself into this: "If you don't let me make you."

Now, Mr. Times, you have worded your argument in very good phrases, says the *Macon Tel.* graph, and laid down your propositions as gently as could be asked; but, after all, they amount to what we had as well know soon as late—if we don't accept the amendment, the North will make us. This is not the language to use towards those whom you would have to be brothers under the same Constitution.

But the acceptance of the amendment will not procure our readmittance to the Union; it will not procure us the privilege of the ballot; the real South is interested by that amendment; a few sneaks and skulkers would be admitted to the privileges of the Union, but not the South proper. Men of Northern opinions and proclivities, and perhaps sons of Ethiopia would be our representatives in Congress. The black man would be placed, among us, on a social pedestal to which you will not admit him, and, rather than submit to which we will stay out of the Union forever. The Radicals' essay not to reconstruct the Union, but to root out and destroy Southern opinion and sentiment—Southern nationality; and supplant it with Northern ideas, Northern opinions, Northern men, and Northern influence. They pretend to promise admission to the Union on our acceptance of the amendment; but we do not believe it. We see so much of vindictiveness and hatred on their part that we cannot trust them in any assertion they make. We have yielded far more than we ever thought possible; and we have given, if restored to all the privileges of the Union, to be true and faithful to that Union. We have laid aside secession and slavery, have discarded our solemn Confederate obligations, have sworn to support the Federal Government, and have done all that honorable men ought to do under the Constitution to win your trust and entitle us to your confidence. You spurn all, and tell us that rather than receive us as brothers, you prefer to have us hostile and disaffected.

Instead of believing our solemn assertions, you would impose still further and most impracticable conditions. Instead of really seeking the restoration of the Union, and peace, and quiet, and prosperity and harmony, which would immediately follow your repeal of confidence in the South, receiving her into the Union, you prefer to keep up this unpatriotic and diabolical agitation. Shall the history of Ireland and other down-trodden nationalities teach you no lesson? Shall this lither free country and enlightened people experience all the miseries and inconveniences of penal legislation civil disabilities, oaths, tests, discord, and agitation, which ever attend a disaffected population? We tell you that the course of the Radicals leads not to peace and re-union. It leads to eternal discord, civil war, a prostrate national credit, and the degradation of the whole country in the eyes of an assemblage and deriding world.

The Philadelphia Press says Congress gave us a "stable" government. Certainly, there are jackasses in-stalled in one department of it.—*Nashville Gazette.*

With four weights of respectively one pound, three pounds, nine pounds, and twenty-seven pounds, a number of pounds from one to forty may be weighed.

The Radical Heroes.

From the National Intelligencer.]

There is hardly one of the men who were prominent in the proceedings of the recent Radical Disunion demonstration at Pittsburgh, or of the preceding negro suffrage convention at Philadelphia, who has not a record in favor of secession and slavery. Up to 1861, Brownlow was the most violent and profane advocate of slavery and a Southern Confederacy that could be found in the whole country. He gave the keynote of secession, and threatened a war upon the North. He was probably the first who started the idea of a Southern Confederacy in the interests of slavery. Butler was also a violent pro-slavery advocate. He quarreled with the Democratic leaders in 1860 because they were not sufficiently pro-slavery and States rights. He set on foot the political movement which resulted in the adoption of ordinances of secession in the South. He was the sworn friend and chief fag-maleman of Jefferson Davis, and until the commencement of actual hostilities, the most earnest pro-slavery Democrat in all the North. Governor General Hamilton was an ardent advocate of the revival of the African slave trade, and an applicant for money to raise a company for the use of the Southern Confederacy.

Speech of the President of the Philadelphia negro suffrage convention, was, at the beginning of the war, opposed to coercion of the South, and did more, perhaps, than any other man, to induce the rebel General Beauregard, to prevent the Union troops from invading the South. John A. Logan, now the great Radical big gun in the West, was at one time openly charged by his Union neighbors in Illinois with raising troops for the rebel army, and about that period stood up in a sporting house in this city, and raising his right arm, exclaimed, "If I ever take up arms against the South, this arm will fall paralyzed!" John Cochrane, Butler's chief assistant at Pittsburgh and Vice-President upon the Fremont Cleveland Straight out Negro suffrage Convention of 1864, in a speech in Richmond, Virginia, in the autumn of 1860, encouraged the rebels to prosecute their scheme by declaring that "when there is a regiment raised in the North to coerce the South, there will be also an other regiment raised in the North to put the first one down." In 1861, Stokes, of Tennessee, who has recently been stamping the country in behalf of the Radical Disunion programme, announced to the people of Tennessee, in the Duncan letter, that he had enrolled himself in a rebel military organization, and advised resistance to the "Lincoln tyranny."

These are only the examples taken at random from the list of the basest advocates of negro suffrage, and most active leaders of the Radical Disunion faction. They are the men who stirred up treason and rebellion in the South. They are now plotting treason and civil war in the North.

The White Man's Government.

The entirely reduced character of the Southern people—reduced to be prepared for the final result, under any and all circumstances, presents a spectacle of resignation and endurance that has not equal in the world's history.

We say to the world what we have said all along. Our armies were vanquished, but the people never were conquered. The inalienable rights of freedom still were theirs, or they would have died in one of those ditches of which we may never hear the last.

In saying the character of the Southern people was reduced, let us not be misunderstood. They are in no measure willing to yield that noble prestige, which made them the noblest people under the sun—noble in those high prerogatives of the gentleman, full of generosity, loving all human kind, and foregoing his own convenience and means to make all else happy by contributing to their comfort. But while the Southern people have taken "the fate of war" and abide by it, they are like all brave men. They were, as we have already observed, defeated, but not conquered. They heard, read, and appreciated that they never were out of the Union, from which they desired to withdraw, and as they could not out of their own will, they cannot reconcile it with reason, that they could be dispossessed of their inheritance.

We, the people of the South, beg leave to address the majority in the Government, in which we were once supposed to have an equal part, and insist that their traditions are ours, their Declaration of Independence is ours, and they stuff themselves with that same Declaration and their glorious Fourth of July, when they send their nigratory, and do not admit us into a full participation in Government.

We will not make the negro our equal in social or political relations. While we protect him in every right which appertains to him as man, we cannot consent to his being more than he was always regarded amongst us, inferior in race, and unsuited to be raised to an equality with ourselves.

Butler Retires.

Butler retires.—Butler says "this war must be settled by those who fought it." Agreed. This rules out Ben. He only stole.

A correspondent, writing from Charleston, South Carolina, says: "There are six thousand cases of break-bone fever here, whole families and schools being prostrated. It is a very mild type, and not regarded as dangerous."

Speech of Santa Anna at the Fenian Pic-Nic on Staten Island.

General Santa Anna was repeatedly cheered by the crowd, and after order was restored, Colonel William R. Roberts stepped forward and made a few introductory remarks, in which he compared the condition of Ireland to that of Mexico, and hoped that equal sympathy might be extended to both countries. He then introduced General Santa Anna to the audience. The General delivered the following address in the Spanish language:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Fenian Brotherhood: If ever I regretted the want of knowledge of the English language, it is at the present moment, when I would wish to express to you in your own tongue the heartfelt gratitude that I now feel. Various were the honors that have been bestowed upon me during my life by your own countrymen as well as by the foreign Powers of Europe, yet it always happened when I was in Power, and men that are in power always receive honors, and often are surrounded by flatterers, adulators, but very seldom friends. To-day an exile from my native soil, a stranger in a foreign land, the smallest attention shown me, the smallest consideration in my favor, is most highly appreciated. For now I am not in power, and my thanks are therefore unbounded. It would be presumptuous on my part to accept this demonstration as a matter personal to myself. No! I accept this demonstration on behalf of my native land of Mexico—[three cheers for Mexico and three for Ireland]—and let me confess it, it is no surprise to me. I may say, I almost expect it, for the Irish are the people most apt to sympathize with Mexico. Is not their religion that of my country? Do we not worship at the same altar? Are not the Mexicans, like your own people, striving to free their native land from a foreign yoke? Why, then, should the world be astonished that the Fenians should be willing to assist Mexico in becoming once more free from foreign tyranny? It is not the first time that your people have extended to me their friendly help. When Mexico was invaded by the noble enemy, on whose hospitable soil I am now living, when I had arrayed against me the powerful armies of the United States, under that immortal hero General Scott—[three cheers for General Scott and three for Santa Anna]—the flower of my army then were two companies composed of men from the Green Isle, with the image of their Patron Saint on the flag. Why wonder then that they now come forward to my aid? Am I not as I was then, one of the soldiers who fought for Mexico's independence? Why should you not aid the last surviving soldier of my country's independence, who wishes to tell the history of his life by the same act by which he commenced it, namely—to secure the independence of his country? Yes, gentlemen, this is my ambition—this is what I strive to accomplish in the few and last days that are yet spared to me. Death has spared me on many battle-fields. From amid the storm of balls and fire I have come out unharmed. May I not say this was not without cause? I feel assured that I will, that I must, that I shall, secure once more to my native land its independence. It is not a false or vain ambition that makes me thus; for the few days that are yet allotted to me I have all that a man can need to render his days pleasant and peaceful. I do not desire to become once more the ruler of Mexico. There are no honors that a nation can bestow on its most favored one that have not been showered upon me by Mexico. Why then suppose for a moment that my desire is to again rule over the destinies of my country? For twelve years I have lived retired from public life on foreign soil, deploring the disturbance in my country, yet not mingling in its domestic quarrels. Yet I could not remain silent now at the last fatal blow for my country's independence, and that old sword—the old companion that helped me to fight the Spaniards—was unsheathed again and offered to the supreme chief of my country; but they thought it must not, they tried to brand him with outcast, calling me a French spy. And would I even like the rest that becomes my years and advanced age? These imputations and slanders give new vigor to the old soldier. My deeds will defend me. My voice is yet of some prestige among my countrymen, and my arm strong enough to lead an army. "To gain or to perish" is my motto.

With help or without it I shall soon again stand on Anahuac soil, bearing aloft that banner that I planted on the walls of Vera Cruz when I drove the French from my land in 1863, and my voice shall now, as then, be strong enough to raise even the dead, my former companions, from their graves. They will help me to free Mexico again, or will drag me down to deplorable with me the ruin of my country. [Loud cheers.]

We copy the following notice of the election for Representatives in Shelby county, Tennessee, on Saturday last, from the Memphis Avalanche:

After one of the most terrible struggles ever known in Shelby county, the miserable serfs of a radical despotism have been thoroughly disgraced, and have had the condemnation of a manly and incorruptible community stamped upon them. The sneaking mediocrities for Radical favor, who preferred official emoluments at the expense of their country to a Conservative victory for their country's good, have been taught that the intelligence of a discriminating people cannot be tricked for the paltry consideration of a personal service.

The Currency.

There is no sufficient reason why the present dreadful depreciation of the currency should exist. There is now \$85,000,000 of gold coin in the treasury; and on the 15th of January, 1867, after all payments due have been met in the meantime, there will be \$200,000,000 of gold on hand, for it is increasing at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. The National Intelligencer of the 14th inst., which, at least, does not express any views antagonistic to those of Mr. McCullough, has the following very encouraging article on the subject:

"The prospect of any sensible approach towards a stable currency are very bad. It is urged in some financial quarters that even if the treasury should accumulate \$200,000,000 of gold, if so much can be spared by commerce without great detriment to the treasury itself, it would enable the government to resume payments in specie, while the paper currency remains at \$800,000,000. Several hundred millions of seven thirties are also to fall due next year and the year after, and the holders will have the option to receive payment or to fund the same in five-twenties. So if the specie payment be resumed before these temporary loans are paid or funded, the specie of the treasury would soon be exhausted. Therefore resumption of specie payment is out of the question until a funding system shall be established and carried out. Besides, the greenbacks must be withdrawn, as is contended, before payment in specie could be maintained, if attempted. It is held by the Secretary of the Treasury that \$300,000,000 of national bank currency is quite as large a sum in paper as can be kept at par under a specie standard."

"Therefore the practical difficulties of resumption are insuperable for the present year, or for several years to come. It can never be brought about without some temporary inconvenience, and it will always be resisted by very powerful interests. In the present and in the next Congress, political combinations and influences will prevent the adoption of any system looking towards resumption. It is well understood that an attempt will be made at the coming session to deprive the Secretary of the power which he has under existing law to retire greenbacks at the limited rate of \$4,000,000 a month."

The New York Daily News nominates Henry Ward Beecher as a candidate for Congress in the Brooklyn District.

Cotton Crop.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writing from Mississippi, thinks that it will be less than 800,000 bales.

and the chilling news of a reverse to what had been promised them, has broken upon their unwilling ear. The most corrupt and infamous effort that has ever been made to carry an election has been in part thwarted. The annals of San Francisco in the palmiest days of ballot-stuffing times would scarcely find a parallel in the effort of the Radicals to carry this county yesterday. Blank certificates of registration, signed by the "Register," were readily given to any one who would vote the Radical ticket. The Metropolitan Police garrisoned every poll, and gave the influence of their presence and the menace of their power to the success of the radical ticket. Federal soldiers voted everywhere freely and without question. Notwithstanding all this, we have triumphed, and have presented the escutcheon of Shelby to the world pure and undefiled. The county has elected Dan Able and W. W. Coleman, the regular nominees of the Conservative party to the Legislature, and vindicates herself against the outrage that was inflicted upon her franchise by the rejection of her previously chosen representatives Messrs. Waller and Poston. Messrs. Able and Coleman go to the Legislature the uncompromising opponents of every dogma and measure of the Radicals, the bitter opponents to the Constitutional amendment, the firm supporters of the policy of the President, and pledged advocates of the repeal of the odious franchise laws. Such has been the result of the Legislative election in this county.

LIFE TOO SHORT FOR SKEPHE—Chas. Dickens relates the following of Douglas Jerrold:

"Of his generosity I had a proof within those two or three years, which it saddens me to think of now. There had been estrangement between us—not on any personal subject, and not involving any angry words—and a good many months had passed without my ever seeing him in the streets, when it fell out that we dined each with his own private party, in the Stranger's Room of the Club. Our cars were almost back to back, and I took mine after he was seated at dinner (I am sorry to remember), and did not look that way."

Before we had sat long, he openly wheeled his chair around, stretched out both hands, and said aloud, with a bright and loving face, that I can see as I write to you: Let us be friends again. A life is not long enough for this."

Jerrold was not a Christian, but his conduct in this case was worthy of a Christian character. On a dying bed how insignificant will appear many things about which we contend in bitterness and wrath! Life is too short, its inevitable sorrows so many, its responsibilities so vast and solemn, that there is, indeed, no time to spare in abusing and maligning one another.

Let not the sun go down on your wrath. Never close your eyes to sleep with your heart angry towards your brother and fellow sufferer. See him and be reconciled if you can. If you can not see him write to him. If he is a true man and a Christian he will listen, if he is not you will have done right, and your soul will be bright with the sunshine of Heaven.

There is no sufficient reason why the present dreadful depreciation of the currency should exist. There is now \$85,000,000 of gold coin in the treasury; and on the 15th of January, 1867, after all payments due have been met in the meantime, there will be \$200,000,000 of gold on hand, for it is increasing at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. The National Intelligencer of the 14th inst., which, at least, does not express any views antagonistic to those of Mr. McCullough, has the following very encouraging article on the subject:

"The prospect of any sensible approach towards a stable currency are very bad. It is urged in some financial quarters that even if the treasury should accumulate \$200,000,000 of gold, if so much can be spared by commerce without great detriment to the treasury itself, it would enable the government to resume payments in specie, while the paper currency remains at \$800,000,000. Several hundred millions of seven thirties are also to fall due next year and the year after, and the holders will have the option to receive payment or to fund the same in five-twenties. So if the specie payment be resumed before these temporary loans are paid or funded, the specie of the treasury would soon be exhausted. Therefore resumption of specie payment is out of the question until a funding system shall be established and carried out. Besides, the greenbacks must be withdrawn, as is contended, before payment in specie could be maintained, if attempted. It is held by the Secretary of the Treasury that \$300,000,000 of national bank currency is quite as large a sum in paper as can be kept at par under a specie standard."

"Therefore the practical difficulties of resumption are insuperable for the present year, or for several years to come. It can never be brought about without some temporary inconvenience, and it will always be resisted by very powerful interests. In the present and in the next Congress, political combinations and influences will prevent the adoption of any system looking towards resumption. It is well understood that an attempt will be made at the coming session to deprive the Secretary of the power which he has under existing law to retire greenbacks at the limited rate of \$4,000,000 a month."

The New York Daily News nominates Henry Ward Beecher as a candidate for Congress in the Brooklyn District.

Cotton Crop.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writing from Mississippi, thinks that it will be less than 800,000 bales.